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Monday, January 11, 1909.

Knock not a little bit, but boost
plenty.

Button, button; who's got the Till-
man papers?

Christmas may come and Christmas
may go, but the bills pile up forever.

At any rate, it can't be said of the
present Congress that it is a dead one.

Speaking of aeroplane flight records,
America has a good Wright to break
'em.

Mr. Tillman will now proceed to do
a can-can on Mr. Roosevelt's wish-
bone.

Just now Mr. Roosevelt must feel
convinced that things are coming his
way in socks.

Can't see anything particularly civil
in the present service of Congress and
the President.

Consumers are wondering if the Leg-
islature will hand the dairies a hot
milk punch.

After all, it is likely that the pros-
pective African sport will prove to be
comparatively mollycoddish.

This is the day on which Senator
Tillman is to enjoy what he may re-
gard as a lambasting good time.

With respect to the secret service,
Congressmen appear to resent the sug-
gestion that they will bear watching.

It should augur well for the agricul-
tural interests that the State Senate
gavel is to be wielded by a Gardner.

From all accounts, the Kaiser's ab-
stemiousness has not served to over-
popularize the German water wagon.

It is more blessed to give than to
receive, as Mr. Roosevelt will say if
the uncompromising communication.

More power to Attorney-General
Bonaparte in dealing with the bad
trusts, if more power be necessary to
success.

Hoping that unqualified prohibition
will not carry in Utah, the Deseret
News pretends to be for it preparatory
to a future claim to virtuous advocacy.

An action to collect damages from a
woman because of a breach of promise
looks suspiciously like a first cousin
to a suit against a woman for divorce
on account of failure to provide.

Doubtless the Chinese war minister
could have prevented his official re-
moval on account of rheumatism in the
legs if his ailment had not rendered
him incapable of putting up a strong
enough kick.

We are informed that Spokane has
had fourteen inches of snow on the
level. She has some distance to go,
though, to equal Salt Lake's recent fall
of nearly two feet. And that's "on
the level," too.

We are not to be understood as in-
timating that the lower body of the
Legislative assembly is to be under the
control of a manufacturer of great wealth
when we announce that it is to be
presided over by a son of Cache.

Representative Pope says that he is
opposed to paying out public money for
prayers in the Legislature—not,
however, going so far as to base his

opposition upon the assumption that
the Legislature doesn't need praying
for.

DES MOINES ADVERTISING.

There is a feature connected with the
adoption of the Des Moines plan of city
government that is evident enough when
one gets a fair view of it, but that gen-
erally is not much mentioned. And that
is the advertising which the adoption
of this plan of municipal government
gives to the city of Des Moines. The
people there, for instance, are sending
out copies of their charter accompanied
with folders setting forth the advan-
tages, the opportunities, the resources
of that vicinity, and are urging these
in behalf of Des Moines as a business
proposition. So adroitly is this form
of advertising adapted to the purposes
of the city of Des Moines, that the re-
port of the Salt Lake committee upon
the Des Moines plan of city government
embraces a considerable number of the
business advertising propositions in be-
half of Des Moines in the report made
on the return of that committee to this
city. The report of the Salt Lake com-
mittee sets forth the catchy advertising
lines of Des Moines even before getting
down to the point of considering the
plan of government at all. Of course,
that advertising, such as the amount
of the railroad payroll, the number of
school buildings, the railroads, insurance
offices, and the like, has nothing to do
with any supposed advantages of the
municipal government at all, and yet
the Salt Lake committee carries—
those advertising catch lines as a
part of its report.

We have also from the so-called
"News Bureau" of Des Moines a cir-
cular setting forth the advantages of
the Des Moines plan of city government
as developed in a discovery of the qual-
ities of certain sand found along the
Raccoon and Des Moines rivers in the
vicinity of Des Moines. It is said that
this sand "contains the proper ingredi-
ents to make it a good raw material
for the manufacture of building glass."
This, of course, is supposed to score
heavily in favor of the Des Moines plan
of city government. Another leaflet
tells about the manufacture of cement;
another sets forth farm mortgages,
real estate securities and the like, and
so it goes.

The Des Moines plan of city govern-
ment is therefore used largely for the
purpose of advertising Des Moines City,
and the business affairs and natural
resources of that vicinity. The plan of
city government makes the city talked
about, and to those who listen to that
talk it is quite natural that these ap-
peals in behalf of the natural resources,
developments, industries, and wealth,
of that portion of the State of Iowa should
be presented and credited to "the
plan." As an advertising scheme it is
immense, and no good business man
will fail to see the importance and ad-
vantage of it.

What is the lesson, then, to Salt
Lake? Is it that Salt Lake should
fall under the leadership of Des Moines
and undertake to become famous at
second hand? We do not so construe
the business and advertising advantages
that can be utilized. On the contrary,
it would seem to be incumbent upon
Salt Lake City to get up a new plan of
city government of its own; cut
loose from Des Moines, cut loose from
Galveston, cut loose from every other
city and start out on our own account.
Thereby, and thereby only, shall we
obtain the advertising advantages which
Des Moines is reaping through the
adoption of her special form of gov-
ernment.

We have had in a way, to be sure,
in Salt Lake City, a unique form of city
government under the direct control
and tyranny of a hierarchy. That, how-
ever, did not seem to suit very well,
and would hardly appeal to the Ameri-
can people generally as an advantage.
We could not advertise Salt Lake as a
desirable place to come to and settle
and invest money in, under the plea that
Salt Lake City was governed directly
by a theocracy which arrogated to it-
self the inspired right to speak in the
name of God as to what should be done
in all matters of municipal administra-
tion. It is, therefore, evident that we
shall have to hit upon something else
if we would advertise Salt Lake through
some unique form of public administration.
It is up to the people of Salt Lake,
therefore, to get up something new,
something attractive, something that
will pull strenuously for it as an ad-
vertising proposition through a form
of municipal administration distinctly
our own.

VALUE OF GOLD PRODUCED.

The production of gold during the
year just closed is estimated by the
Hon. Frank A. Leach, Director of the
Mint, at \$127,000,000; this being up-
wards of \$16,000,000 more than the com-
puted production of 1907. The produc-
tion of the United States in 1907 was
given at \$90,435,000; in 1908 this in-
creased to \$96,300,000. Two hindrances
are mentioned as affecting the produc-
tion of gold in the United States during
1908; these being the injunctions
against the smelters which caused a
decided shrinkage in the output of
Utah, and the labor troubles early in
the year which had a restrictive effect
upon the yield in Nevada. The produc-
tion of the Rand in South Africa for
the year is given at 7,026,974 fine
ounces, which at \$20.87 per ounce, would
be \$145,247,552. The whole of Africa
is credited by the director of the mint
with a production of \$165,000,000; be-
ing a gain of upwards of \$12,000,000
over the yield of 1907. There would,
therefore, appear to be but small gain
in the production of gold in Rhodesia
and in West Africa, because the pro-
duction of the Rand about accounts
for the total increase from Africa. The
gain in the production of the Rand,

amounting to some \$13,000,000, added
to the gain in the production in the
United States of \$6,000,000, shows a
gain from these two sources of \$19,-
000,000. The production for the world
otherwise, therefore, must have some-
what decreased. The most of this de-
crease undoubtedly was in Australia,
whose gold mines have been steadily
on the decline for a good many years.

With respect to the two items which
hampered the gold production in the
United States, the raid of the farmers
upon the smelters in Utah and the labor
troubles in Nevada, it may be said
with respect to the first that the smelt-
ers here, by reason of the new plants
at Garfield, will probably be able to
increase the production in Utah to prac-
tically the full capacity, as disclosed
in 1907. As to the second point, the
labor troubles in Nevada, there is no
indication of a resumption of these. On
the contrary, the indications are that
all is peace and that Nevada will show
a very much greater gold production
the present year than last. We think
it is a moderate reckoning to say that
the United States will during the pres-
ent year produce something over \$100,-
000,000 in gold.

STANDING FIRM FOR POLYGAMY.

Senator Dillingham—Yes. "In Septem-
ber, 1890, the present head of the church
in anguish and prayer cried to God for
help for his flock, and received permis-
sion to advise the members of the Church
of Jesus Christ of Latter-day Saints that
the law COMMANDING polygamy was
henceforth suspended."

Joseph P. Smith—Now permit me to
say that the presentation of this to the
general conference of the church, and the
resolution that was adopted by the en-
tire church made this binding upon the
whole church. Testimony in Smoot case,
volume 1, page 218.

The expression quoted by Senator Dil-
lingham, and which Mr. Smith declares
is binding upon the whole church, was
contained in the petition for amnesty
presented to the President of the
United States by the first presidency
of the Mormon church, of whom the
present reigning head was a member at
that time.

There is one point to which The Trib-
une desires to call attention in the first
place, and that is with respect to the
matter of the intent and force of the
polygamous "revelation." It has been
the habit of Mormon pulpits, contro-
versialists and writers to impress the
"outsider" with the supposition that
this prescription concerning the Mor-
mon conduct was never regarded in the
nature of a command, but that it
was to be accepted as being merely per-
missive. But here we have President
Wilford Woodruff drawing no such lines
—he regarded it as he esteemed all of
the other supposed revelations; and he
says plainly that it was a "law COM-
MANDING polygamy." To be at all
satisfactory in explaining this notable
difference in hierarchical opinion con-
cerning the supposed intent or effect
of "heavenly" outpourings through the
prophetic mouths, we are constrained
to confess an entire and complete ab-
sence of belief in the whole nonsense.

But let us see if the whole church,
upon which Joseph P. Smith says the
Woodruff manifesto and concomitant
documents are binding, agrees with him
in toto.

We ask the reader to remember that
the manifesto inhibiting polygamy (and
polygamous practices, according to di-
vine interpretation later made) was
promulgated on September 23, 1890, and
that it was officially adopted by the
Mormon church at general conference
on October 6, 1890.

Now, at a conference of the Young
Men's and Young Ladies' Mutual Im-
provement associations, which was held
at Castle Lake, Carbon county, in June,
1898, Sister Freeze (who was at that
time a member of the central board gov-
erning the young women's organiza-
tions, with headquarters at Salt Lake)
spoke at some length on the matter of
polygamy and polygamous practices, de-
fending these as not only being right
and unselfish, but as being of divine
origin, and therefore of superior bind-
ing force upon humanity. That was
nearly eight years after the issuance of
the Woodruff manifesto. At this same
"Mutual" conference Apostle Owen
Woodruff and President Holt of the
local organization expressed belief in
the divine origin of the doctrine of
plural marriage, and advised the youths
of Mormondom who were within reach
of the sound of their voices that their
suspension was merely temporary, for
which the Government of the United
States was to blame and on account of
which it would merit and receive future
punishment. These comparatively
youthful exemplars to the still younger
or less authoritative Mormons also were
careful to inform the youth that to deny
the divinity of the doctrine of poly-
gamy was to deny every other principle
connected with the mission of Joseph
Smith, the original Mormon prophet in
whom the Mormons have had an abiding
faith. (And having in mind the matter
of cause and effect, it should be of
some enlightenment to know that when
Apostle Woodruff, who in lifetime had
been popularly known to be a monoga-
mist, died, he was found to be a poly-
gamist; and that Elder Holt has also
dropped out of prominent sight for a
supposedly similar reason.)

In 1896—the very year in which
Statehood was granted to Utah—Joseph
F. Smith spoke at the dedication ser-
vices of a meeting house in Payson,
where he said, "Take care of your poly-
gamous wives; we don't care for
Uncle Sam now."

Mrs. Susa Young Gates, who has un-
fortunately done herself little credit
in some of her public activities, in
1902 told the Mormon young ladies of
Mammoth to remain faithful to the
principles of polygamy. "Girls, do not
forget polygamy," she admonished;
"you can't practice it now, but keep
it alive in your hearts; there are four
girls to every boy in Utah." Which
later pretended statistical fact is

grossly misleading, and in fact totally
untrue.

Less than six months before the
opening of the Smoot investigation at
Washington (March 3, 1904), Elder S.
O. White preached in one of the meet-
ing houses at Beaver. During the
course of his sermon he said, "Yes, we
believe a man should have one wife to-
day and five tomorrow, if he wants
them."

Probably, however, Apostle Mathias
F. Cowley has been most thorough in
revealing the real intent of the Mormon
church with respect to polygamy. This
is what he said at the Cache stake quar-
terly conference on January 28, 1901:

"If you have a man in the priesthood
who does not acquaint himself with all
the decrees of the church nor teach the
same both by example and precept to the
families of his district, if you have a
teacher in your Sunday school who
would encourage the young to disregard
or disrespect a single doctrine of the
church—plural marriage and all—turn
them out; they have no right in the
priesthood."

Finally, we have the "Sunday School
Outlines," printed at the church es-
tablishment and distributed by the De-
seret Sunday School union under date
of December, 1907. These study guides
for advanced pupils in Mormon Sunday
schools contain special reference to the
polygamous "revelation," with instruc-
tions that it should be very carefully
perused, and calling particular atten-
tion to certain paragraphs which prom-
ise inferior glory and even positive
damnation to those who disobey the im-
perative order to practice polygamy.

Upon a time, perhaps not far distant,
the world will suddenly awaken to the
fact that polygamy is a lively corpse—
and it will have itself to blame if it
finds that some exertion will be re-
quired to lay even its ghost. Politici-
ans have tut-tutted and pooh-poohed
the warning; but it is a lengthy tune
that never changes.

"BIGAMY" AND "POLYGAMY."

We find the following ingenious edi-
torial in the Provo Herald, under the
heading, "Bigamy and Polygamy:"

Under the head of "Breeden's Non-
sense," The Tribune criticizes Attorney-
General Breeden's recommendation to
have "polygamy" stricken from the sta-
tutes and "bigamy" inserted in its place.
We do not remember Mr. Breeden's re-
port, but we know that "polygamy" and
"bigamy" are distinct and separate of-
fenses, and that they have distinct and
separate legal definitions. These defini-
tions are made by lawmakers, but by
the highest court in the land. There-
fore, the criticism of The Tribune seems
a species of special pleading. That it
(The Tribune) may forever be permitted
to charge every case of bigamy in the
state against the Mormon church, and
disgrace on the State. This is no
imaginary condition. Every bigamist
in this state has been called a polygamist
by The Tribune, and his crime charged
against the Mormon church. For years past,
and in that way The Tribune has brought
obloquy on the State for years. Now, we
think Attorney-General Breeden's recom-
mendation is right, but we will go fur-
ther than that. Let every case of poly-
gamy be named bigamy, and every case
of bigamy be named bigamy. Is not that
fair? Or does The Tribune fear to lose
a cudgel with which to pound the Mor-
mon church if the change is made?

We call that ingenious, because while
purporting to show The Tribune's ob-
jection to Breeden's nonsense, it en-
tirely ignores the point. We did not
enter on any discussion of the difference
between bigamy and polygamy, but in
opposition to the Breeden proposal to
substitute the word bigamy for the word
polygamy in our statutes, we urged that
such substitution would inevitably be
considered by the country as an at-
tempt to shirk or evade the compact
with the Nation which requires that
polygamy must always be considered a
crime in Utah, not to be removed from
the law as an offense without the con-
sent of the Nation. This is entirely
ignored by the Provo paper, and a mis-
leading plea of its own substituted for it.

We may add that the Provo paper's
distinction between the words is directly
contrary to Breeden's argument, which
pleads that the word bigamy would
cover fully the two offenses. If it does
not, as the Provo paper argues, then
clearly Breeden's argument is a fallacy,
and another reason is supplied why his
suggestion should not be listened to for
a moment.

A CONTRAST IN TEMPER.

The Tribune printed some time back
a story about the rage of President
Roosevelt at being passed in the road
by a party of young ladies who were
returning on horseback in haste to the
seminary where they were in atten-
dance. The President and party were
also mounted, and he spurred after the
girls, lashed the horse upon which one
of them was riding, and upbraided them
scorchingly for having the presumption
to pass him upon the public highway.
It was a curious sort of story, and we
had expected to see a denial of it, but
no denial came. So the story can prob-
ably be accepted as a veritable fact.
It is so accepted by the Boston Her-
ald, which prints the following as a
contrast in temperaments between our
President and a former President with
respect to the etiquette of the public
highway:

"The newspaper account of President
Roosevelt and the young ladies who
passed him while on horseback," said
an old-timer in Washington, "made me
think of an incident that happened
before the days of the 'big stick.' With
three other men, and all riding bicycles,
I had been over at Arlington. It was at
the intersection of the Maine railroad. I
think, and coming down the long hill
toward the macadamized center of the
roadway was the only place fit for bicy-
cles. Half-way down the hill we met up
with an old woman, moving much slow-
er, of course, than we were, and sticking
to the good part of the road so closely
that we could not pass. We waited, but
neither the driver, footman or the single
occupant of the carriage paid any atten-
tion to our presence. We didn't hear us, but
at any rate, one of our party got mad
and yelled, 'Get the — out of the road!'
The single occupant of the carriage
looked around and immediately gave di-
rections that resulted in the carriage
drawing to one side and letting us pass.
We did so we raised his silk hat and
said, 'I beg your pardon, gentlemen; I
didn't see you.' It was President McKinley."

Tribune Annual Edition

LAST BEST OF ALL.

A newspaper edition consisting of nearly
one hundred artistically printed
pages was what The Salt Lake Tribune
presented to the people of Utah yester-
day. After every other paper in the
state had rolled along and gotten out a
creditable special edition, The Tribune,
without making much noise about it,
either, spread the pages of this magnifi-
cent chronicle of Utah values before us.
It presented carefully prepared and well-
written articles, well illustrated, show-
ing cogent reasons why Utah's equal is
nowhere to be found. The Tribune's
edition was proof of the old saying
which ends "last the best of all the
same."

The edition of yesterday was a
magnificent work of enterprising jour-
nalism. The entire state of Utah owes
The Tribune a debt of gratitude for this
edition, regardless of politics or religion.
The State Journal cannot agree with all
of the Tribune's preachings, but it feels
impelled to give credit at this time to
the best and most progressive Utah-
boasting edition of a newspaper which
has ever been published in the inter-
mountain region.

With apologies to Roosevelt and some
familiarity, we say "Bully for The Trib-
une, and three cheers for Utah!"

CAREFUL ATTENTION TO DETAIL.

The annual edition issued by The Salt
Lake Tribune this year is numbered
among the best turned out by that pa-
per. The cover design, which is a happy
blend of the old and the new, is dis-
tinctly striking. Throughout the 100
pages there is evidence of careful at-
tention to detail. Every branch of indus-
try in Utah and surrounding states is
fully covered and illustrated with well-
selected pictures. The advertising also
is an index to the speech of prosperity in
evidence throughout the west. Without
being too hypercritical, it might be sug-
gested that two pages of editorial mat-
ter devoted to The Tribune's apices
and blemishes could have been dispensed
with. With the exception of one editorial
page, it is a good number which is a
credit to the state and its promoters.

MANY WORDS OF CHEER.

Springville Independent.
The Salt Lake Tribune issued its usu-
ally bright, new, illustrated New
Years edition last Sunday, replete with
the news of the progress of the state dur-
ing the past year, with many words of
cheer for the year 1909. It contains
nearly six pages and is a number that
every household should purchase.

CASTORIA.

The Kind You Have Always Bought
Bears the Signature of
Chas. H. Fletcher

Dr. Fred Stauffer has removed his
office from Templeton building to the
Stauffer flats, 164 East South Temple.

A STARTLING STATEMENT

New York Medical Authorities Claim
Dyspepsia Causes Consumption.

The post mortem statistics of the big
New York hospitals show that some
cases of consumption are due to un-
checked dyspepsia, especially when the
victim was predisposed to tuberculosis.

Dyspepsia wears out the body and
brain, the weakened, irritable stomach
becomes thin, weak and haggard. As a
result, the body becomes a fertile field
for the germs of disease to lodge and
flourish.

Therefore, the person who permits
dyspepsia to progress unhindered is
guilty of contributing toward the de-
velopment of one of the most insidious
and fatal diseases known to mankind.

Dyspepsia is curable if properly
treated. The Smith Drug Co., Inc., and
Dreuchl & Franken, Salt Lake, sell a
remedy which they positively guarantee
will cure indigestion or dyspepsia or
they will pay for all the medicine used
during the trial. This remedy is an
absolutely new medical discovery and
has been named Rexall Dyspepsia Tab-
lets. Certainly no offer could be more
fair, and the offer of the Smith Drug
Co., Inc., and Dreuchl & Franken, Salt
Lake, is proof positive that Rexall Dys-
pepsia Tablets are a dependable and in-
fallible remedy. Inasmuch as the medi-
cine will cost you nothing if it does not
benefit you, we urge you who are suf-
fering with indigestion or dyspepsia
to try this remedy. A twenty-five cent
box of Rexall Dyspepsia Tablets con-
tains enough medicine for fifteen days'
treatment. Remember Rexall Dys-
pepsia Tablets are only sold in Salt Lake
City by the Smith Drug Co., Inc., and
Dreuchl & Franken.

\$100.00 A DAY
WITH

**Hydraulic
Cider Press**

Send for catalog.
D. B. SKEELS,
Corinne, Utah.

TRIBUNE

WANT ADS GIVE
RESULTS

MONEY-BACK

**SHOE
SALE**

IS ON

IT HAPPENS EVERY
JANUARY

When We Cut WE CUT

As Usual, NO RESERVE

Davis
MONEY-BACK SHOES

238 Main Street.

For Emergency Use

One of Our
**Household
Medicine
Cases**

is almost indispensable. They
contain all the favorite household
remedies, and are put up in Mark
Cross leather.

SELL FOR \$1.00 UP.

SCHRAMM'S

Where the cars stop.
MEDICINE SHOP.

STORM ON!

Are Your Bins
Full of

COAL?

IF NOT, PHONE US,
WE'LL DO THE REST

Central Coal & Coke Co.

38 SOUTH MAIN.
Phones Bell Ex. 35, Ind. 2600.

W. B. Rushmer

Manufacturing Optician and
defective eyesight corrector.

51 East 3rd South St.

BOTH PHONES.

**HAND
SAPOLIC**

It insures an enjoyable, invigorating
bath; makes every pore respond, re-
moves dead skin.

ENERGIZES THE WHOLE BODY.

Starts the circulation, and leaves
glow equal to a Turkish bath.

ALL GROCERS AND DRUGGISTS

Ward Has Busted!

Busted What?

Furniture Prices

For one week only. The house
for cut prices.

**WARD'S INSTALLMENT
FURNITURE CO.**

353-55 So. State St.
Phone Bell 734.

Scott's Santal-Pepsin Capsules